

148  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

FOR RESEARCH AND REPORTS

UNCLASSIFIED  
RESTRICTED

FOR Official Use only

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

JAN 20 4 38 PM '51  
D/PUB

ERRATA SHEET AND SUBSTITUTE MAPS FOR MR-20

(NOVEMBER 1950)

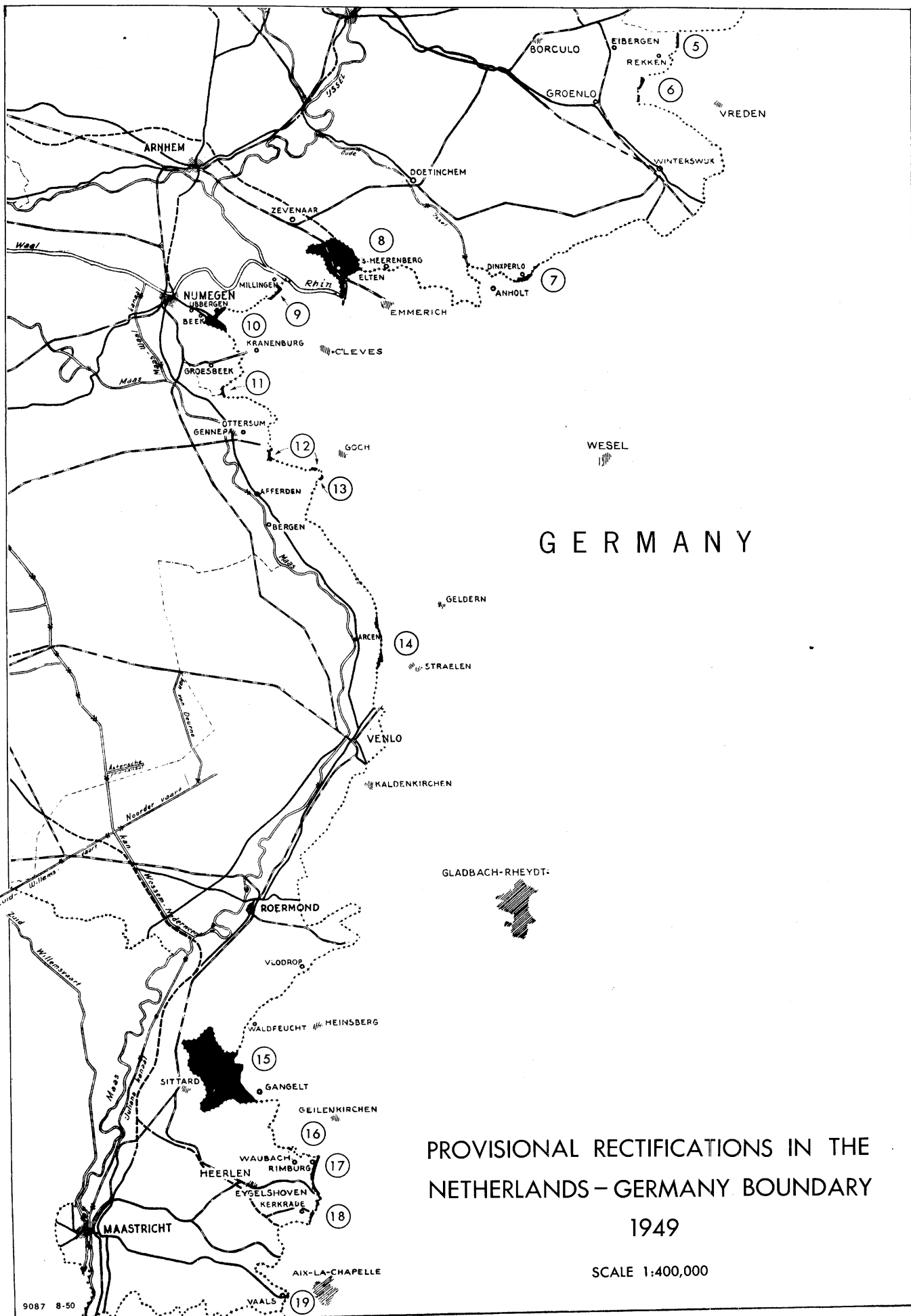
It is requested that holders of Map Research Bulletin No. 20 (MR-20) destroy the two map sheets following page 7 (Plate 1, CIA 9087, and Plate 2, CIA 9086) and replace them by the two sheets, bearing the same numbers, that accompany this errata sheet. The area-numbering system used on the map sheets originally inserted to accompany the article "Provisional Rectifications in the Western Boundaries of Germany, Part I," is incorrect and does not correspond with the system used in the article.

55775  
5  
DOCUMENT NO. 5  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒  
☒ DECLASSIFIED  
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C  
NEXT REVIEW DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
AUTH: HB 70-2  
DATE 4-9-79 REVIEWER: 372044

15 January 1951

RESTRICTED

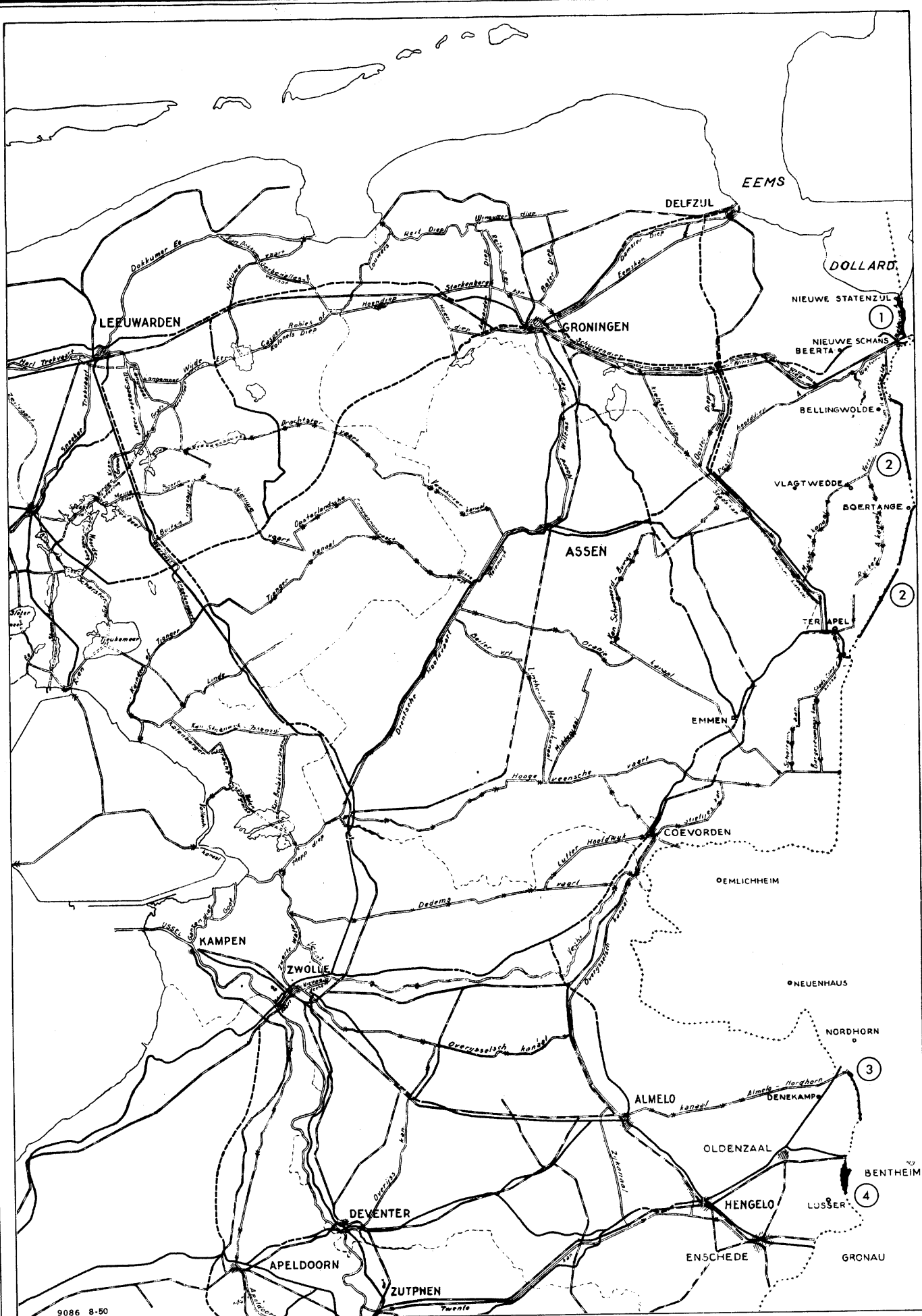
UNCLASSIFIED



# PROVISIONAL RECTIFICATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS - GERMANY BOUNDARY

1949

SCALE 1:400,000



9086 8-50

*Unclassified*  
~~RESTRICTED~~

COPY NO. 142  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
FOR RESEARCH AND REPORTS

*For official use only*

55789

# MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

MR - 21

January 1951

DOCUMENT NO. 55789  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS 1  
DECLASSIFIED  
CLASS CHANGED TO: TS S C  
NEXT REVIEW DATE:  
AUTH. HR-70  
DATE 9/20/44 REVIEWER: 9/20/44

MR  
21

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

*Unclassified*  
~~RESTRICTED~~

**WARNING**

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

MR-21

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

January 1951

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Civil Divisions of the Philippines . . . . .	1
II. Brief Notices . . . . .	14
III. General Maps for Plotting Purposes . . . . .	21

RESTRICTED

## I. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES

### A. General

In recent years, there have been a number of changes in the administrative organization of the Philippines; new provinces, municipalities, municipal districts, and chartered cities have been established. Records of these changes appeared currently in various publications, but no summary of all the changes has been issued, and no single source gives an adequate picture of the administrative structure of the Philippines.

The Republic of the Philippines is divided into 51 provinces and the city of Manila. The provinces are of two types: 40 are designated "regularly organized" or "regular" provinces, and 11, which have less self-government, are designated as "specially organized" or "special" provinces. Before 1919 some of the provinces were divided into large areas designated as "sub-provinces;" the sub-provinces were abolished in 1919 but references to them still appear, especially to those in Mountain Province. All of the provinces are divided into municipalities, municipal districts, and chartered cities. The municipalities are divided into barrios, the municipal districts into barrio districts, and the chartered cities into city districts.

Manila, as the capital and largest city of the nation, has traditionally ranked as a first-order division, and has never been a part of a province. The other 24 chartered cities are so nearly

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

independent of provinces in their relations with national government that their governments are considered to be on a level with the provincial governments. In official census reports of the Philippine Government, however, all the chartered cities except Manila are listed as parts of their respective provinces.

#### Provinces

The number of provinces has increased from 49 at the time of the 1939 census to 50 at the time of the 1948 census and to 51 as of November 1950. In 1946 the island of Catanduanes was separated from Albay Province and made a separate province. Also in 1946, the name of Tayabas Province was changed to Quezon Province. In June 1950, a law was passed that split Mindoro Province into two provinces, Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental, with the division to become effective 15 November 1950.

The 51 provinces include all the area of the Philippines except that of the city of Manila. The 40 regular provinces cover little more than half of the total area of the country, but have between 80 and 90 percent of the population. In general, the regular provinces have a more highly developed economy and a much lower percentage of non-Christians in their population than do the special provinces, which are areas that the national government does not consider ready for self-government. Of the 11 special provinces, nine have a large non-Christian element in their population--for example (1939 figures), Sulu Province, with 93 percent of its population classified as

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Mohammedan; or Mountain Province, with 60 percent of its population classified as pagan. In the other two special provinces, Agusan and Batanes, more than 99 percent of the people were Christians in 1939; Batanes is the smallest of all the provinces, with fewer than 10,000 people, whereas Agusan is a province of medium size, but is very sparsely populated.

The national government of the Philippines exercises greater control over the special provinces than over the regular provinces, and the provincial governors and provincial boards of the special provinces have greater authority than do those of the regular provinces. As a special province develops, its organization and relations with the national government gradually approach in character those of the regular provinces. The theoretical goal is the elimination of all special provinces. Members of the National Assembly are now elected in all of the special provinces, and only in a few are the governors still appointed by the national government. Even when elected, the provincial officials have great power in the special provinces. The provincial boards may disapprove actions of the municipal councils or mayors, and the provincial governors may suspend indefinitely any local official. Such powers are not possessed by corresponding officials in regular provinces.

All 51 of the provinces, both special and regular, are classified by the national government on the basis of their average annual revenue during a five-year period. The classification of the province determines the number of provincial officials and their salary range.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

The seven categories of provinces range from those with less than 50,000 pesos average annual income to those with 500,000 pesos or more. Listings of the province reclassifications are published in the Official Gazette of the Philippines, a monthly publication available in the Department of State Library.

#### Municipalities and Municipal Districts

The provinces of the Philippines are divided into municipalities, municipal districts, and chartered cities.

The municipalities and municipal districts resemble New England "towns" in that they contain both rural and semi-urban or urban land. Municipalities are divided into barrios and municipal districts into barrio districts. The barrio or barrio district that contains the presidencia, or city hall, is known as a población. Most of the barrios or barrio districts contain one or more villages.

The municipal district form of government is established in localities where, in the opinion of the national government, a large proportion of the inhabitants are not advanced enough to make it practicable to bring them under a regular municipality type of government. The officers of such districts are in most cases appointed by the provincial governor, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. In many districts, however, appointments are made only after informal elections have been held to determine the choice of the voters.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

In special cases, it is possible for the officers to be elected directly by the voters upon issuance of an executive order by the President of the Philippines. In contrast, mayors and municipal councilors of municipalities are always elected directly by the local voters.

In 1940, the provincial government and the eleven municipality governments of the Province of Romblon were abolished and the province was reorganized into four special municipalities. For five years, these special municipalities -- Maghali, Romblon, Sibuyan, and Tablas -- ruled their respective parts of the former province of Romblon and together were treated as a province without a provincial government. In 1945, the special municipalities were abolished, and the provincial and eleven municipality governments were restored to their former status.

A "Special Municipal District of the Turtle Islands" was created on 13 October 1947, when those islands were removed from British jurisdiction and taken over by the Philippines. On 21 April 1948, this special municipal district was abolished, and the area was reorganized into the "Municipal District of the Turtle Islands."

Municipalities are divided into five categories based on average annual revenue during a three-year period. The categories range from those with less than 5,000 pesos average annual income to those with 50,000 pesos or more. The classification of a municipality determines the number of municipal officials and their salary range. As in the case of provinces, listings of reclassifications are published in the Official Gazette of the Philippines.

RESTRICTED

Chartered Cities

Twenty-five areas in the Philippines have become chartered cities, entitled to special direct relations with the national government that permit them to by-pass provincial government channels. The first two charters were granted to Manila, the capital, and to Baguio, the summer capital, of the Philippines. Since the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1935, an additional 23 cities have been chartered -- in some cases to enhance the economic, cultural, and political status of the more advanced municipalities, and in others to develop backward areas, such as that of the projected new national capital, Quezon City, in accordance with modern ideas of city planning.

The chartered cities differ greatly in size, population, and proportion of total area urbanized. In area, they range from Cavite, with only 4.4 square miles, to cities with several hundred square miles, such as Davao, Zamboanga, and Basilan. In population, they range from Tagaytay, with only 5,223 persons in 1948, to Cebu and Manila, with 167,503 and 983,096 respectively. Most of the chartered cities have much larger rural than urban areas. The total area of only a few -- such as Manila, Pasay (formerly Rizal), Cavite, and Iloilo -- is predominantly urban.

The most recent granting of city charters occurred in June 1950, when four new chartered cities were created: Butuan in Agusan Province, Cabanatuan in Nueva Ecija Province, Cagayan in Misamis Oriental Province, and Iligan in Lanao Province.

Although Dansalan is listed in many sources as a chartered city, it has not yet been officially so proclaimed. As of July 1950, the question of giving effect to the law of 1940, by which Dansalan was chartered, was still being studied by the national government.

The following list includes the 25 cities officially chartered as of July 1950. The province within which each is located is given in parentheses after the city name.

Bacolod (Negros Occidental)	Iligan (Lanao)
Baguio (Mountain Province)	Iloilo (Iloilo)
Basilan (Zamboanga)	Legaspi (Albay)
Butuan (Agusan)	Lipa (Batangas)
Cabanatuan (Nueva Ecija)	Manila
Cagayan de Oro (Misamis Oriental)	Naga (Camarines Sur)
Calbayog (Samar)	Ormoc (Leyte)
Cavite (Cavite)	Ozamis (Misamis Occidental)
Cebu (Cebu)	Quezon City (Rizal)
Dagupan (Pangasinan)	Pasay (Rizal)
Davao (Davao)	San Pablo (Laguna)
Dumaguete (Negros Oriental)	Tagaytay (Cavite)
	Zamboanga (Zamboanga)

Chartered cities are divided into city districts, but apparently no up-to-date list of these districts is available in Washington.

#### Available Listings of Civil Divisions

Three important listings of civil divisions in the Philippines are now available in Washington. The 1939 Census Reports are the most detailed, with a breakdown to the barrio level. The other two lists are less detailed but more recent, one being of October 1948 and the other of July 1950. Both of the more recent lists give only the provinces, chartered cities, municipalities, and municipal districts.

RESTRICTED

The 1948 list is published in Special Bulletin No. 1, Population of the Philippines, October 1, 1948, CIA Library Call No. S/5 811 .P5, No. 1.

Copies of the July 1950 list, compiled by the Department of the Interior, Republic of the Philippines, are on file at the Board on Geographic Names (U.S. Department of the Interior, extension 2437) and in the CIA Map Division (extension 2527).

The 1939 census list is still useful as it is the most recent that includes barrios, barrio districts, poblaciones, and city districts. Until the 1948 census data is published in detail, it will be necessary to use 1939 data for both population statistics and civil division boundaries.

The Special Bulletin No. 1, 1948, is the first official publication to give any of the results of the 1948 census, but presumably it will soon be supplemented by more detailed publications.

The July 1950 list brings the situation up to date but shows signs of not having been so carefully prepared as the lists that accompany census publications. When checked against the 1948 census list and the 1948-50 copies of the Official Gazette, the list of municipalities and chartered cities seems to be correct except for three omissions: (1) the abolition of Lapinig municipality, Samar Province in March 1950; (2) the June 1950 change in name of New Ayuguitan municipality, Negros Oriental Province, to Amban; and (3) the change of name of Rizal City to Pasay City in June 1950. The municipal districts listed for the Provinces of Agusan and Surigao, however, are not all confirmed by the other two sources.

RESTRICTED

The 11 districts indicated in Surigao, and several of the districts in Agusan cannot be verified. The 1950 list makes no mention of the fact that the new municipality of Molavo in Zamboanga is planned as the new capital of the province, but the capital will remain at Dipolog until the new office buildings are completed.

The following table indicates changes in the number of the civil divisions to the municipal level during the period from the 1939 census to the 1948 census, and from 1948 to July 1950.

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

Name of Regular Province	Number of Municipalities			Number of Municipal Districts			Number of Chartered Cities		
	1939	1948	1950	1939	1948	1950	1939	1948	1950
ABRA	18	18	19	19	19	19	0	1	1
ALBAY	24	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANTIQUE	13	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
BATAAN	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
BATANGAS	26	25	27	0	0	0	0	1	1
BOHOL	36	37	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
BULACAN	23	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAGAYAN	24	25	26	2	1	1	0	0	0
CAMARINES N. 9	10	10		0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMARINES S. 32	31	34		0	0	0	0	1	1
CAPIZ	28	31	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
CATANDUANES <u>1</u> /	8	9		0	0	0	0	0	0
CAVITE	20	19	19	0	0	0	1	2	2
CEBU	51	51	51	0	0	0	1	1	1
ILOLOS N.	18	18	18	3	3	3	0	0	0
ILOLOS S.	27	27	27	7	7	7	0	0	0
ILOILO	35	40	41	0	0	0	1	1	1
ISABELA	15	19	24	2	1	0	0	0	0
LAGUNA	29	28	29	0	0	0	0	1	1
LA UNION	14	17	18	6	3	2	0	0	0
LEYTE	47	48	58	0	0	0	0	1	1

1 / Catanduanes was not a province in 1939.

RESTRICTED

Name of Regular Province	Number of Municipalities			Number of Municipal Districts			Number of Chartered Cities		
	1939	1948	1950	1939	1948	1950	1939	1948	1950
MARTINDUQUE	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASBATE	8	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINDORO	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINDORO - OCC.			8 <sup>1/</sup>			0 <sup>1/</sup>			0 <sup>1/</sup>
MINDORO - OR.			11 <sup>1/</sup>			0 <sup>1/</sup>			0 <sup>1/</sup>
MISAMIS - OCC.	10	11	12	0	0	0	0	1	1
MISAMIS - OR.	11	17	20	3	3	3	0	0	1
NEGROS - OCC.	25	26	28	0	0	0	1	1	1
NEGROS - OR.	24	25	27	1	1	1	0	1	1
NUEVA ECIJA	27	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	1
PAMPANGA	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
PANGASINAN	46	45	45	0	0	0	0	1	1
QUEZON	31	34	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIZAL	28	27	27	0	0	0	1	2	2
ROMBLON	11	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAMAR	37	45	50	6	5	4	0	1	1
SORSOGON	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURIAGO	19	20	20	0	0	11?	0	0	0
TARLAC	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZAMBALES	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	868	894	962	49	43	40(+11?)	5	16	18

<sup>1/</sup> Number applies to new province to be created 15 November 1950.

- 11 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Name of Special Province	Number Of Municipalities			Number of Municipal Districts			Number of Chartered Cities		
	1939	1948	1950	1939	1948	1950	1939	1948	1950
AGUSAN	6	6	7	51	53	43 (+6?)	0	0	1
BATANES	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUKIDNON	4	4	4	7	7	7	0	0	0
COTABATO	3	13	17	30	0	0	0	0	0
DAVAO	8	16	19	12	0	0	1	1	1
LANAO	4	7	9	33	30	29	0	0	1
MT. PROVINCE	0	0	2	37	37	35	1	1	1
NUEVA VIZCAYA	6	6	6	5	5	5	0	0	0
PALAWAN	9	9	12	3	3	1	0	0	0
SULU	1	1	1	20	21	21	0	0	0
ZAMBOANGA	8	10	14	0	0	0	1	2	2
TOTAL	55	78	97	198	156	141 ( + 6?)	3	4	6

RESTRICTED

Maps of Civil Divisions

The best maps of civil divisions in the Philippines are in the Census Atlas, Volume V of the 1939 Census Reports, published in 1940 by the Commission of the Census, Commonwealth of the Philippines. The atlas contains maps of each of the 49 provinces as of 1939. The maps are at a uniform scale of 1:500,000 and show province, municipality, municipal district, and chartered city boundaries.

Changes in province boundaries since the publication of this atlas include: the creation of Catanduanes Province in 1946 by the separation of Catanduanes Island from Albay Province; and the splitting Mindoro Province in November 1950 into two provinces, Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental. Catanduanes Province is shown on map CIA 10497, Republic of the Philippines, 1:2,090,000, March 1947 (available in CIA Map Division, extension 2596). The two new provinces of Mindoro are shown on a map at approximately 1:1,775,000 published in the newspaper Philippine Free Press, Manila, 5 August 1950 (available in the CIA Map Division, extension 529).

Hundreds of changes have occurred in municipality and municipal district boundaries since the publication of the Census Atlas, and the boundaries shown therein for these divisions are no longer reliable. Summaries of boundary changes are published each month in the Official Gazette of the Philippine Government, but it is impossible to plot most of the changes because they involve the shifting of barrios or barrio districts from one municipality or municipal district to another, and no maps are available that show the boundaries of barrios or barrio districts.

RESTRICTED

II. BRIEF NOTICESA. MAPS OF FRANCE AT 1:1,400,000

The CIA Map Library has a collection of 15 maps of France that were published by the Institut Géographique National during the last decade, all of which are printed on the same base and at the same scale. The maps cover a wide range of subjects, including administrative divisions, military organization of territory, railroads, agriculture, population, and geographic regions. Because a common base was used, the information presented on each map can easily be compared with that presented on any of the others.

The standard base used is particularly good for showing distribution by administrative divisions and for delimiting special regions whose boundaries were located with reference to those of administrative divisions of different orders. On the base, boundaries of civil divisions through the third order (département, arrondissement, and canton) and their administrative seats are given. The 1949 maps printed on the standard base show the new alignment of the boundary between France and Italy, but the canton boundaries within the newly-acquired French territory are incomplete.

Of the four most recently acquired maps, three are entitled Carte Administrative de la France. All three show the same administrative data that are given on the base, but these data are variously emphasized by different use of color or weight of line. One map is in full color (Call No. 66935); on the second, boundaries are emphasized

RESTRICTED

in red (Call No. 66936); and on the third, the boundaries are in black (Call No. 66937). The fourth map, Organisation Militaire Territoriale de la France (Call No. 66934), shows military administrative areas according to the decrees of 18 February 1946, 13 March 1946, and 25 March 1948.

The standard base has also been used for several postwar special-subject maps. Railroads are shown on Carte Administrative de la France, Edition avec Voies Ferrees, 1946 (Call No. 66088). Agricultural areas are given on Les Systemes de Culture de la France (Call No. 23019), and animal husbandry on Les Zones d'Elevage de la France (Call No. 23020). Data from the general census of France for 1946 are presented on Densité de la Population (Call No. 49089), which was evaluated in Map Research Bulletin No. 7, pp. 12-13. A 1947 edition of Régions Géographiques de la France (Call No. 67446) was also issued on the standard base.

Some of the postwar maps are revisions of earlier maps that were published on the same base. For example, Organisation Militaire Territoriale de la France can be traced back through three earlier editions -- a 1946 map showing the military organization according to the decrees of 18 February and 13 March 1946 (Call No. 24637); a corresponding map issued in May 1945 (Call No. 24647); and a map entitled Carte Cantonale de la France, Organisation du Commandement Militaire Territoriale (Call No. 29932) which shows the military districts as of 3 June 1940.

RESTRICTED

During World War II, the Vichy Government used the same base for two editions of a map showing the plan for grouping departements into régions: Carte Administrative de la France, Régions, September 1944 (Call No. 19161) and December 1943 (Call No. 1832).

The Germans used the base and scale for wartime maps of France, such as Carte Administrative de la France (Call No. 24643), printed by Vermessungs Abteilung 607 (MOT). The same base was enlarged from 1:1,400,000 to 1:1,000,000 for maps such as Frankreich, Verwaltungsgliederung, Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten und Vermessungswesen, IV Mil-Geo, July 1940, (Call No. 19396). A note in the margin of this map reads, "according to a French base."

B. Benelux -- An Evaluation of Available Maps

The preliminary steps that have already been taken toward an economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg have created a new interest in maps showing the three countries. Because few such maps have been published, the CIA Map Library has made a special effort to procure all available single-sheet, general maps of the Benelux countries. Four maps commercially produced in Europe and one CIA map are now available.

Of the four commercial maps, the best is Benelux, 1:500,000, Kümmerly and Frey, Bern, 1950 (Call No. 68687). It is the most accurate map showing boundaries, and the only one that includes provincial

RESTRICTED

boundaries. The provincial status of the Frisian Islands and the islands of the Rhine estuary is not clear, however, because the boundaries are not extended between the islands. Hydrography is well presented. The northeast polder in the Ijsselmeer, which has already been completely reclaimed, is correctly shown, but two other polders on which work is now in progress are not indicated. Road data on the map are accurate, and the selection of both standard and narrow-gauge railroads is good.

Belgique-Hollande, 1:500,000, L. Bergelin, Paris, undated but before 1945 (Call No. 21095), is also a good medium-scale map. The scale, however, has not been fully utilized in representing some features, notably boundaries, which are more generalized than on the official maps of the individual countries at the same scale. In a few places the alignment of the boundaries is slightly in error. Hydrography is well portrayed. Although the canal systems are shown in detail, no indication is given that some of the canals are no longer usable owing to silting and neglect. The planned extent of three polders in the Ijsselmeer is shown, but the planned limits of the northeast polder do not agree with the completed limits as outlined on the latest official hydrographic charts of the Netherlands. The major coal and iron deposits and the principal industrial regions are located. Railways with heavy traffic and other important lines are given, but road data are out of date and unreliable.

Nederland-Belgique, 1:650,000, Hallwag, Bern, undated (Call No. 68203), is a good single-sheet road map of the Benelux countries.



RESTRICTED

It is not recommended for other uses, however, since there are serious errors, notably in the hydrography. The polders are inadequately shown. International boundaries are shown as a series of short dashes with sharp angles, which gives an impression of greater accuracy than is justified.

Pays-Bas Belgique Luxembourg, 1:700,000, Girard et Barrère, Paris, 1948 (CIA Call No. 67431), indicates the extent of the coal deposits better than does Belgique-Hollande, 1:500,000. Railroads are also shown, but not as well as on Benelux, 1:500,000. Other limitations of the map are: (1) the boundaries are overly generalized, (2) road data are old, (3) all polders in the IJsselmeer are portrayed in the same way.

The CIA map at 1:750,000, Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg (Call No. 11249.12), was designed especially for plotting purposes. Belgique-Hollande at 1:500,000, was used as the base map, but was corrected and supplemented by additional data. These include better representation of international boundaries, and the addition of provincial boundaries as shown on the official maps of the three countries. The correct status of the polders in the IJsselmeer was taken from the latest official hydrographic charts of the Netherlands. Minor canal systems were omitted, and only selected roads and railroads are shown. The base is also available without roads and railroads (Call No. 11249.1).

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

C. Atlas of the Tanganyika Territory

A revised edition of the Atlas of the Tanganyika Territory (Survey Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Dar es Salaam; second edition, 1948) has recently been acquired by the CIA Map Library (Call No. Atlas E432). In format and organization, it resembles the first edition, but three new maps -- on soils, vegetation, and operating mines -- are included, as well as an additional page of graphs on mineral production. Practically all of the other maps have been revised to bring them as nearly up to date as possible. A few, however, present information for 1946. Opposite many of the maps is a page of explanation, description, or tables of statistical data, which adds considerably to the value of the map.

The second edition of the atlas contains 32 pages of maps, two pages of statistical data, and a one-page gazetteer. Of the maps included, 24 are at the scale of 1:4,000,000. The gazetteer lists more than 1,000 place names and gives the locations of each place to the nearest minute. The atlas is arranged by sections, as follows:

- (1) Physical -- maps of relief, geology, hydrography, soils, climate, and isogonic lines; (2) Biogeography -- maps of vegetation, forest reserves, game distribution and reserves, and distribution of the tsetse fly and sleeping sickness; (3) Human geography -- maps of distribution of population, native tribes, prevalence of malaria, and distribution of medical and educational facilities; (4) Commerce and industry -- maps of agriculture, distribution of cattle, mineral

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

deposits, principal operating mines, mineral production, and transportation;  
(5) Statistical -- graphs of imports, exports, and mineral production;  
and (6) Historical -- maps showing the development of the cartography of  
East Africa from 1000 B.C. to the present.

Most of the maps are in color. In general, they are well drafted  
and printed and are clear and easy to read. The historical maps are  
the least well presented.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

III. GENERAL MAPS FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES -- SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Map Research Bulletin Nos. 16, 17, and 18 contained lists of maps suitable for plotting purposes. Since the original lists were prepared, a number of other maps have become available. In most cases, these maps show first-order internal administrative divisions, hydrography, and transportation routes. Retention copies of the maps in the following list may be obtained by calling code 143, extension 2596.

EUROPE

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
11512	Albania	1:1,350,000
11510	Albania	1: 638,000
11542	Austria	1: 600,000
11544	Austria	1:2,300,000
11085 (Rev.)	Austria: Zones of Occupation	1:1,848,000
11533	Belgium	1:1,275,000
11387	British Isles	1:4,300,000
11383	The British Isles and the Littoral Islands	1:1,785,000
11393	Bulgaria	1: 750,000
11485	Czechoslovakia	1: 779,000
11487	Czechoslovakia	1:2,500,000
11500.12	France	1:1,550,000

RESTRICTED

EUROPE (cont.)

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
11502	France	1:4,100,000
11548	Hungary	1:1,750,000
11552	Hungary: Political Divisions	1:1,500,000
11396	Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste	1:1,500,000
11398	Italy, Sardinia, Sicily and the Free Territory of Trieste	1:4,500,000
11529	Luxembourg	1: 315,000
11351	Poland	1:3,500,000
11483	Rumania	1:3,650,000
11525.13	Spain	1:1,600,000
11527	Spain	1: 600,000

NEAR EAST

11294	Turkey: Administrative Boundaries	1:2,350,000
-------	-----------------------------------	-------------

FAR EAST

11461 (Rev.)	India and Pakistan-1950	1:6,000,000
--------------	-------------------------	-------------

AFRICA

11655	British West Africa	1:12,000,000
-------	---------------------	--------------

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
11301	British Honduras	1:1,000,000
11223	Cuba	1:1,600,000
11066	Paraguay	1:3,500,000

WORLD

11689.12	<u>World Base Map</u> Miller projection; available in 3 color combinations	1:42,000,000
----------	---	--------------

A few typographical errors and omissions in the previous lists should be noted: (1) MRB 16, p. 16, maps 11425 and 11427: Change spelling to Liechtenstein; (2) MRB 17, p. 16: On map 11161, China, add scale 1:20,000,000; on map 11311, North China, add scale 1:2,500,000.

JAN 20 4 38 PM '51  
D/PUB

RESTRICTED